

WEYLER IS WILLING

Says, However, He Can't Find Anybody To Fight Him.

HIS HASTY RETURN TO HAVANA

Captain General Explains That It Was a Government Matter.

DRAWS SOME DIAGRAMS ON THE SITUATION

Intends Going Back to Pinar Del Rio District To Crush the Entire Rebellion.

Havana, November 24.—The report circulated by The New York World to the effect that the men captured on the American filibustering schooner *Comet* had been retried by court martial, despite a protest filed by Consul General Lee prior to his departure from Havana, is absolutely without a word of truth.

Only the preliminary examinations of the prisoners on their second trial, as ordered by the supreme military and naval tribunal in Madrid, have as yet occurred. As was reported at the time by the Southern Associated Press, it is not known when the trial will take place.

In an interview General Weyler stated that he had returned from the province of Pinar del Rio owing to the necessity of settling the question of the new issue of notes by the Spanish bank and other urgent matters. After these were settled he would be ready to return to the field.

He added that he did not believe that Macao had more than six thousand men, and that these were scattered in remote positions. The object of the recent Spanish operations had been the occupation of hills and passes and the cutting off of the supplies of the insurgents. The few insurgents in the provinces of Las Villas and Havana were easily kept in check.

There were more rebels in Camaguey than in Las Villas and Havana, but the Spaniards had little to lose there. Moreover, the object of the insurgents in gathering there might be to distract attention from Macao in Pinar del Rio. At any rate, he would crush the rebellion in the latter province before dealing with the insurgents elsewhere.

General Weyler has made no official declaration concerning the condition of affairs in the province of Pinar del Rio. In an interview with him just before he left Pinar del Rio he said he was satisfied with his campaign. He had crossed to the south and had expected to meet Macao to give him combat. He had, however, met only small bands of rebels, who disappeared when the Spanish troops came near to them.

Doesn't Know Where Macao Is.

When questioned concerning the whereabouts of Macao, General Weyler said: "I do not know where he is. It is certain that I did not meet him in either the hills or the hills of Pinar del Rio."

"Despite their reputed bravado, the rebels always flee on the approach of the troops," he said. "I have seen them flee in the hills of Pinar del Rio, and I have seen them flee in the hills of Pinar del Rio."

General Weyler added that the supplies of cattle that had been obtained by the insurgents are disappearing. The troops are capturing and destroying all that they saw. The military combinations planned by the rebels were not finished, but there would be much less to do at the end of the year.

The press comments on the return of the captain general are very guarded, as is natural under the strict censorship exercised here. It is rumored that he will soon return to the field.

One report has it that the chief reason for his return to Havana was pressing government business which demanded his personal attention. However, nothing really definite is known, and events in the future are anxiously awaited.

Some dissatisfaction quietly expressed by the rebels against the capture of Macao, even by loyalists that General Weyler, after his long preparations to inflict a crushing blow on Macao, should now come back to the capital without even catching sight of the main body of the rebels.

The rebel sympathizers are jubilant, and believing that General Weyler's return signifies the abandonment of his personal leadership of the campaign.

Weyler's return gratifying.

Cubans Think the Captain General Has Disgraced Himself.

New York, November 24.—The sympathizers with the Cuban cause in this city were very jubilant today over the news that Captain General Weyler had returned to Havana.

Several reasons are given for the general's action in withdrawing from the field, one of them being that General Weyler, who took charge of affairs in Havana during the absence of General Weyler, did not properly conduct the war.

The Cubans all agree that Weyler's campaign in Pinar del Rio has been a failure. General Estrada Palma, president of the junta, in conversation with a reporter today, said:

"I think General Weyler has disgraced himself by leaving the field, for although he had over three times the number of men at his command than Macao has in Pinar del Rio, he has not accomplished his avowed purpose to crush the revolutionists."

"The information has come to me," he continued, "that the insurgent forces under General Calixto Garcia have besieged Puerto Principe, the fourth largest city on the island, which they now practically control, and that they have, I believe, had something to do with his return, for he is needed in Havana to direct the entire movements of the Spanish army."

BATTERY READY FOR BUSINESS.

Work at Fort Monroe, Virginia, Is Pushing Along Rapidly.

Fort Monroe, Va., November 24.—The mortar pits now being constructed by the engineer corps on the beach a mile north of the fort will be completed about December 1st and ready to receive the cartridges and mortars, which weigh nine or ten tons each.

To get them to their destination from the main line of the C. & O. railroad, a branch is now being constructed, which will extend along the west side of the fort across to the bay shore, and will connect with the line built by the government for hauling material to the works from the wharf. The battery will be ready for business before the year closes.

TWENTY-EIGHT EXECUTIONS

BOMB THROWERS WILL BE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Fifty-Six Companions of Those To Die Will Be Transported for Wholesale Murder.

Barcelona, November 24.—The attorney general, who is personally conducting the prosecution of the prisoners who are under arrest for connection with the throwing of a bomb in a crowded street while a religious procession was passing on June 7th last, has announced that he will ask the court that twenty-eight of the prisoners be sentenced to death and fifty-six condemned to penal servitude for life.

Great precautions will be taken against disorder when the sentences are published. The court will sit in the vault of the fortress of Mont Juich and only military officers will be admitted to its proceedings.

The crime for which the prisoners are to answer to a military court was one of the most heinous of the many similar outrages committed by anarchists within the last few years.

The usual religious observances of the feast of Corpus Christi were being observed and thousands of people lined the streets to witness the procession on its way to the ancient church of Santa Maria del Mar.

Just as the procession was entering the church a bomb exploded in the crowd, killing a dozen people outright and wounding about fifty others, some of whom died from their injuries.

SENOR ANDRADE REACHES HOME.

Venezuelan Government Pleased at the Settlement of Question.

New York, November 24.—A special cable dispatch to The Herald, from Caracas, Venezuela, says:

"Senator Andrade, Venezuelan minister to the United States, arrived here in the last steamer from New York. His coming was not publicly announced. He was accompanied by Mr. Storow, counsel for the Venezuelan government in the boundary dispute with England."

"The minister will give the government full details in relation to the agreement between the United States and England, upon which an Anglo-Venezuela treaty is to be based for the disposition of the disputed territory."

"The government is reticent about the arrival of Senator Andrade. It is reported, however, that President Crespo is highly pleased with the terms of the proposed treaty."

"The whole thing will be discussed on Wednesday at a cabinet meeting."

SALESBURY ACTED CLEVERLY.

German Paper Discusses Venezuelan Question.

Berlin, November 24.—The *Frankfurter Blatt*, in an article on the settlement of the Venezuelan question expresses the opinion that Lord Salisbury has acted very cleverly in having directed his policy so that Great Britain is again on friendly terms with the United States and that the sentiment of kinship is emphasized by the English premier's consent to always submit disputes of the two Anglo-Saxon nations to arbitration.

The sagacity of the British nation is shown in the fact that Great Britain does not wish to have an enemy in the United States and the price she pays for the friendship of the republic is not great.

EMPEROR ADMINISTERS OATH.

Kaiser Tells Sailors and Marines To Do Honor to the Emperor's Coat.

Berlin, November 24.—The emperor administered the oath today to a large number of sailors and marines recently recruited at Kiel and assembled here. After the men had taken the oath the emperor, who was in the course of his remarks, saying:

"Sailors, the oath you have just taken is the basis of discipline. Do honor to the emperor's coat. There is no enemy for the present, but if one should come you must face him without fear."

DOCK STRIKE GROWS SERIOUS.

Trouble May Spread to England at Any Time.

Hamburg, November 24.—The strike of the dock laborers in this city has become a serious matter and some of the shipowners and consignees are finding it difficult to get their vessels loaded or discharged.

The Hamburg-American line has advised intending shippers by their steamers to send their goods to the port of Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

There is no sign of the differences between the shipping men and their employers being adjusted. The movement threatens to spread to Bremen. The support that the strikers are receiving from London complicates the situation.

The strikers now number about 6,000. Work on the docks and in the harbor is almost at a standstill. A large number of men who arrived from Friesland and other places to fill the places of strikers returned immediately upon learning of the position of affairs. Mr. Joseph H. Wilson, president of the London Seamen's Union, has telegraphed that the members of that union will not discharge and vessel from Hamburg.

ALKALI WORKS REDUCES WAGES.

Men Strike, Negroes Are Substituted and Trouble Ensues.

Richmond, Va., November 24.—A Marion, Va., special to The Dispatch says: At the Matheson alkali works in this county, which had been partially closed for repairs up to a short time before the election, it was reported just previous to the election that in the event of McKinley's election the works would be run on full time without any cut in wages.

The men went out yesterday on account of a reduction in wages and last night the company tried to fill their places with negroes, but the strikers resisted and forced the negroes out.

The authorities telegraphed to Marion this morning for the sheriff and a posse of twenty-five or thirty men.

The sheriff went out yesterday on account of a reduction in wages and last night the company tried to fill their places with negroes, but the strikers resisted and forced the negroes out.

The authorities telegraphed to Marion this morning for the sheriff and a posse of twenty-five or thirty men.

The sheriff went out yesterday on account of a reduction in wages and last night the company tried to fill their places with negroes, but the strikers resisted and forced the negroes out.

The authorities telegraphed to Marion this morning for the sheriff and a posse of twenty-five or thirty men.

The sheriff went out yesterday on account of a reduction in wages and last night the company tried to fill their places with negroes, but the strikers resisted and forced the negroes out.

The authorities telegraphed to Marion this morning for the sheriff and a posse of twenty-five or thirty men.

The sheriff went out yesterday on account of a reduction in wages and last night the company tried to fill their places with negroes, but the strikers resisted and forced the negroes out.

The authorities telegraphed to Marion this morning for the sheriff and a posse of twenty-five or thirty men.

The sheriff went out yesterday on account of a reduction in wages and last night the company tried to fill their places with negroes, but the strikers resisted and forced the negroes out.

The authorities telegraphed to Marion this morning for the sheriff and a posse of twenty-five or thirty men.

The sheriff went out yesterday on account of a reduction in wages and last night the company tried to fill their places with negroes, but the strikers resisted and forced the negroes out.

DEMOCRATS NOW

DEMAND CONTEST

Tennesseans Thoroughly Aroused Over Charges of Fraud.

ROAST FOR NEW YORK PAPERS

Resolutions Assert That the Men Who Say Fraud

ARE THE ONES WHO ARE GUILTY OF IT

Affirm That the Republicans Flooded the State With Money and Did the Corrupting.

Nashville, Tenn., November 24.—At a meeting of prominent democrats today the following resolutions were adopted:

"The good name of Tennessee has been most foully aspersed by repeated publications in the New York papers, especially The New York Post, The New York Sun, The Mail and Express and other papers, and by publications emanating from men in high positions like J. Sterling Morton, secretary of the department of agriculture, and which charges have been widely circulated in all parts of the United States to the effect that the democratic party in Tennessee had perpetrated wholesale fraud in the late election. Believing these charges to be groundless and feeling keenly the indignity and realizing that such charges must be based on information furnished by Tennessee republicans, more concerned with their own pledges to carry the state in consideration of money advanced than they were about the good name of the state, we will not silently and with a craven spirit submit to the insult. The good name of Tennessee is dear to us and there never was a stain cast upon her proud escutcheon until the republican party conceived the thought of changing her politics by the use of money."

"Feeling, as citizens of Tennessee, that the slander is doubly odious because of the shame and disgrace put upon the state by the unprecedented use of money to defeat the democratic party in the late election, and that in all probability the men who used the money sent here to buy up the state are the very men who are now the originators of this odious charge, we therefore, as citizens of Tennessee, the state is put on the defensive by these vile slanders which have been so widely circulated, we shall insist that the good people of the state, especially the democratic party, assume the aggressive, and we demand that the republican party withdraw its good faith threat to contest the election of Hon. R. L. Taylor to the office of governor, or stand convicted at the bar of public opinion of wilfully and maliciously slandering the good name of the state. Should that party demand an investigation, in accordance with law, it will give the opportunity to the democratic party to show the relative fairness of the two parties in elections in this state, and it will enable us by proper proceeding to expose in all its hideousness the vast sums of money drawn from abroad to corrupt the ballot box of Tennessee."

"We denounce as infamously false the wholesale character of the charges brought against the integrity of the election in this state, though the unparalleled use of money by the republicans in the attempt to buy the result undoubtedly made it the most corrupt election ever held in this state."

A. S. Colyar. B. A. Enloe. W. T. Murray. W. W. Smith. Thomas K. Eyrne.

MAY GIVE MCKINLEY ELECTOR.

Defect in Returns by the County Board in Virginia.

Richmond, Va., November 24.—(Special.)—The state board of canvassers today in canvassing the vote for presidential electors discovered more complications of the same character which yesterday resulted in the awarding of the certificate of election to Flood, in the tenth congressional district. In many counties the county boards have improperly returned the votes for electors.

The defect, like the Yost case in the tenth district, is due to the names of the electors are not in accord with those on the list furnished the secretary of the commonwealth.

These complications will result in the defeat of Mr. Charles M. Wallace, the democratic elector in this district.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

The decision of the supreme court of appeals in the Yost case, will be to give the certificate of election to a republican unless the court of appeals should decide to the contrary.

GLASS STRIKE IS NOW OVER.

WAGE SCALE HAS BEEN AGREED UPON AT LAST.

Move Puts in Employment Six Thousand Men and Affects as Many More.

Pittsburg, Pa., November 24.—Fires were started in the idle window glass factories all over the country tonight, and glass blowing will commence December 1st.

After a conference lasting over four hours the wage scale was agreed upon by the wage committee of the workers and manufacturers at 9 o'clock tonight. The terms are the same as last year, with the same rule and unagreed clause was added, however, providing that in event of the Dingley bill passing, which provides for an advance of 15 per cent, the blowers and gatherers shall be paid an advance of 10 per cent on single and 5 per cent on double glass.

A further provision recites that if, during the term of the contract, any further advance of duty is made, there shall be a readjustment of the wage scale, taking into consideration any advance of the tariff duty which will give to the American manufacturers greater prestige in the home market.

The settlement affects about 6,000 skilled workmen directly and as many more indirectly, besides a large number of men employed by the manufacturers of materials used in glass making.

HOFFER'S THEIVING INCREASES.

Bank Cashier Stole From Private Funds and Shortage Is \$185,000.

Lebanon, Pa., November 24.—The embassies of John H. Hoffer, cashier of the First National Bank of Lebanon, have already apparently amounted up to \$185,000. Instead of \$100,000, as was announced yesterday, although this latter sum is evidently what he stole from the bank itself. His speculations from private funds intrusted to him swell the aggregate.

NEGRO WIFE KILLED BY INDICTED.

Robert Jesse, Seventy Years Old, Is Charged With Slaying His Wife.

Americus, Ga., November 24.—(Special.)—The grand jury today returned an indictment for murder against Robert Jesse, the negro septuagenarian charged with wife murder.

The crime was an atrocious one, the woman having her head split open with an ax.

The old negro has been married five times and some of his former wives are said to have died rather suddenly.

INSOMNIA LEADS TO A SUICIDE.

Superintendent Perkins, of Philadelphia County Prison, Kills Himself.

Philadelphia, November 24.—Howard Perkins, superintendent of the Philadelphia county prison (Moyamensing) committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head.

He was afflicted with insomnia, and this is said to have been the cause for the deed.

Mr. Perkins had been superintendent of the prison for a number of years.

BURGESS COMMITS SUICIDE.

Floridian Weds and Then Takes His Own Life.

Tampa, Fla., November 24.—Ernest Burgess committed suicide today by shooting himself through the head. He looked in the glass in his room, carefully pulled the pistol against his temple and pulled the trigger. Burgess was a young man, and had not been long married.

DOGS ARE CHASING BAD NEGRO.

Monroe Ivey Calls a Deputy Sheriff to the Door and Opens Fire.

Chattanooga, Tenn., November 24.—(Special.)—Monroe Ivey, a desperate negro who recently murdered David Hood, a government engineer employed at Riverport, was today in the head with a rock, has been terrorizing the community on the Georgia and Tennessee line for several weeks.

Deputy Sheriff Dobbs chased him last night to the mountains.

Tonight about 10 o'clock Ivey called Dobbs to the door of his residence and opened fire on him. Dobbs felt more scared than hurt. Dogs were put on Ivey's trail at midnight and it is believed he will be caught before morning.

He is the most desperate and daring negro known here for many years.

GALLATIN, MO., BANK FAILS.

James Brothers Once Robbed the Institution and Killed Cashier.

Gallatin, Mo., November 24.—The Daviess County Savings Association, the oldest bank in this county, closed its doors this morning. Liabilities, \$100,000; assets, about \$18,000.

Depositors will be paid in full. T. B. Yates and Milt Ewing are assignees. The bank was founded by Colonel J. B. McPerry and is noted as being one of the first to be raided and robbed by the James brothers.

This was in December, 1893, when they killed the cashier, Captain John Sheets.

LOSS OF BLOOD KILLED A BOY.

Son of Congressman-Elect Stephens of Texas, Shoots Himself.

Dallas, Tex., November 24.—Lee Stephens, son of Congressman-elect John H. Stephens, of the thirteenth district, was killed yesterday in Wilbarger county while hunting. While driving in a wagon over a rough place of ground, one of the wheels caught in a hole and the horse was thrown, the boy was killed by the fall of his left arm above the elbow.

Exposure to the cold weather and loss of blood caused Stephens to die soon after arriving at Vernon. He was eighteen years old.

FIVE BUSINESS HOUSES BURN.

Atlanta, Tex., Has the Biggest Fire in Her History.

Dallas, Tex., November 24.—Fire last night destroyed five of the best business houses in Atlanta, Case county, Texas. The property loss is the heaviest the town has ever experienced, and approximately \$5,000.

The heaviest sufferers are M. Jacobs, \$10,000; insurance on stock and building \$5,000; Newkirk & Peck \$5,000; insurance \$5,000; T. S. Spill \$5,000; Mrs. E. L. Galloway \$5,000; both insured.

About fifteen smaller concerns were burned out, partly insured.

SHINALL'S SLAYER

GIVEN FREEDOM

Jury in the Buck Case Returns a Verdict of Not Guilty.

THRILLING STORY OF FIGHT

Defendant Thought His Employer a Burglar and Shot.

DESPERATE MIDNIGHT DUEL THE RESULT

Prisoner Told of the Occurrence in Court Yesterday—Prosecution Argued Differently.

Augusta, Ga., November 24.—(Special.)—After being out ten minutes the jury in the case of Battery Buck, charged with killing William Shinall, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Shinall was killed by Buck in a midnight duel in Mrs. Shinall's bedroom. Both men emptied their pistols into each other at close range, and Buck, as well as Shinall, was thought to be mortally wounded.

Buck's appearance in court showed him to be a headstrong boy. His mother gave him age as seventeen at the time of the tragedy. He looks like a boy not over eighteen. He stands about five feet eight inches high, has light brown hair and gray eyes.

Two teeth show the path of the bullet, the deadly affray which brought Battery Buck before the court.

The jury was quickly secured, and was as follows: S. O. Cauley, George J. Cauley, John R. Rogers, J. H. Hughes, W. F. Goodrich, T. M. Savage, J. E. Tullaferr, W. J. Hollingsworth, J. M. Youngblood, W. F. Wingard, S. H. Cohen and C. C. Lohr.

The first witness introduced was Dr. J. B. Morgan, who testified to the nature of the wounds which killed Shinall and described the wounds Buck had received.

George Heckle, marshal of Summerville, testified to the location of the body of Shinall when found after the shooting, and the location of the doors in the house.

Mr. Heckle testified about the diagram of the house where the shooting occurred. He testified that a back window of the sleeping room was broken in from the outside. An ax handle was just under the window. The broken glass and cross pieces of the sash were inside the room, showing that the breaking was from the outside.

The state's remaining witness added no material facts. The defense introduced no witnesses, and relied upon the prisoner's statement, which was as follows:

The Prisoner's Thrilling Story.

"Last February I went to work for Mr. Shinall, and clerked in his store and attended to everything around there and slept in the room back of the store."

"I worked for him until the trouble started, and that night I closed up the store about 11 o'clock and went to bed. I was in bed only a short time when I heard the smash of the window glass, and I grabbed my pistol, which was close to my bed, and ran into the hall. Just as I got to the hall door I met Mrs. Shinall coming out of the room screaming."

"I rushed into the room and saw a man standing in the window. I shot and he shot, but the shooting was so quick I do not know who shot first. The first shot struck me in the mouth, and I staggered back and threw up my arms. Then I was hit in the arm, and as he got to the foot of the bed I commenced firing. He fell on top of me and shot me once in my leg and once in my hip, and then I rolled him over and shot. Then I ran out of the room, opened my door and went on out. I was going to my brother-in-law's, when I met him in the arm, and as he got to the foot of the bed I commenced firing. He fell on top of me and shot me once in my leg and once in my hip, and then I rolled him over and shot. Then I ran out of the room, opened my door and went on out. I was going to my brother-in-law's,

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year... \$3.00
 The Daily (without Sunday) per year... 6.00
 The Sunday Edition (30 to 35 pages)... 2.00
 The Weekly... 1.00

Postage paid to all addresses.
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.
 We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:
 WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
 JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
 CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 12 Vine St.
 NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel Marlborough.
 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 21 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
 DENVER, COLO.—Hamilton & Kendrick.
 HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
 KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

The traveling representatives of The Constitution are Messrs. William M. Kersh, William H. Overbey and L. B. Wilcox.

Notice to Subscribers.
 Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors in the city—Messrs. Charles H. Donnelly, R. L. Cannon and G. W. Tasker.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., November 25, 1896.

Our Juvenile Criminals.
 We print in another column a letter from Captain Robert J. Lowry on a subject that is important enough to stir the sympathetic interest of every thoughtful man and woman in Georgia.

Captain Lowry suggests the revival of the movement which was on foot in this city a few years ago, and which had for its object the building of a reformatory to which juvenile criminals may be sent.

The matter is of importance to the whole state, and should receive the prompt attention of the legislature. Every lawyer in Georgia, and, indeed, every citizen who has eyes and ears for matters outside of his own business knows the nature and character of the reforms demanded.

The late Judge Richard Clark, whose heart was as tender as a woman's, was more eager for this reform. Several years ago, before he became a judge of our superior court, he wrote a communication to The Constitution in which he pointed out that our penal laws were exceedingly defective in that they left the judge no discretion as to the disposition of juveniles found guilty of crimes and misdemeanors.

Whether these laws have been improved or enlarged in this respect, we do not know. But the probability is that they have not, for the very evils which called forth the complaint of Judge Clark are even more apparent today than they were when he wrote.

However blind justice may be, the law should have its eyes wide open with respect to matters that affect the well-being of society. All the ends of the law and all the aims of justice are frustrated when our penitentiary system takes the shape of a school for criminals to which juvenile offenders are sent and from which they graduate as fellows of the society of criminals.

We have not looked closely into the bearing that our present laws have on the proposed reform, but the probability is that they will have to be changed, modified and perfected before a reformatory for juvenile criminals becomes a definite part of our penal system. In other words, the law must be behind the proposed reformatory, so that judges and juries may have the authority to make a proper disposition of youthful criminals.

The very name of our criminal institution implies repentance as well as punishment. It is a penitentiary—a place for penitents. This seems to have been lost sight of by modern law-makers, and the penitentiary has become a college from which criminals of all ages and classes, and of both sexes, are graduated. In Georgia, the penitentiary system has been warped into a sort of private speculation. The reasons that existed for giving the system this twist at the time it was done have passed away. The lease expires next year, and it is the bounden duty of the present legislature to take the law back up. If the members cannot dispose of it now, they can at least lay the ground work of a new system—a system more in accord with the suggestions of advanced and enlightened philanthropy.

And while the general assembly is engaged in this work, it will not meet public expectation if it should fail to take up the question of so perfecting our penal code as to provide for the proper disposition of juvenile criminals in reformatories, whether these institutions shall be the result of a state appropriation or of private benevolence.

We make no definite suggestion as to how these reformatories (for there should be one in every large city) are to be established and sustained; but we are certain of the opinion that the state itself could well afford to establish these institutions, no matter on how modest a scale; for it is a scheme in the interest of society and good citizenship.

A movement in this direction by the present legislature would have the endorsement and support of the controlling elements of society and of public sentiment. Meanwhile, the matter invites discussion, and this discussion will disclose the fact that the ends aimed at are of more importance to the people than the amount necessary to establish one large reformatory or several smaller ones.

The letter of Captain Lowry is very timely. Under our present system youthful offenders, who, through lack of primary education or home training, or

through evil associations, have committed crimes, are thrown headlong among the most hardened class of criminals. Judges and juries have no discretion in the matter. A child who violates a penal statute must go to the chain gang, and a term in that institution merely develops the criminal tendency and disposition of the offender.

The result is that our present system provides punishment and degradation, where it should provide for punishment and reform. Juvenile offenders come forth from that institution more degraded than when they went in. They feel that they have been ill used, and they come forth with a grievance against the state and society; and it is a real grievance. Their violation of the law has been no worse, and certainly with less sinister results, than the state's violation of the moral obligations which it owes to every child that comes within reach of its laws.

The legislature can accomplish no work more necessary than that which is suggested by the need of placing juvenile criminals in some institution where they may be lifted up instead of dragged down.

A Notable Victory.
 The following protest will explain itself. We print it with pleasure, first, because it conveys a most important piece of information, and, second, because the information is conveyed with a certain amount of dignity:

Editor Constitution—In your editorial this morning in referring to the collapse of the effort to obtain an indictment of Mr. Cleveland's business, it does great credit to the national democracy here that the Palmer and Buckner ticket did not carry a single precinct in the United States. You probably were not in possession of the full returns when you made that statement, and it is with a sense of profound gratification that I call attention to the following press telegram from Topeka, Kas.:

"Topeka, Kan., November 21.—Consolation will come to General John M. Palmer and General Simon B. Buckner out of Kansas, for at this late day it is discovered that the national democracy has scored a victory. The candidates of the national democracy swept Duwamish, Haskell county, Kansas, and they are to be officially notified of the fact.

"On Monday Secretary of State Edwards will forward to Generals Palmer and Buckner a certified copy of the returns, which will show the vote to have been as follows: Palmer and Buckner 2, McKinley and Hobart 2, Bryan and Sewall 1."

Now, Mr. Editor, what have you to say to this? I hope we will hear no more of the "decadent" business. It does great credit to two excellent old gentlemen. A BOLTIER.

We give this correction of an unintentional error as prominent a place as we gave to the error itself, for we would not by so much as the turn of a comma rob the celebrated movement headed by Palmer and Buckner of any of the laurels it has won in the recent campaign.

In commenting on some remarks made in The New York Sun, The Constitution declared that the Cleveland platform and the Cleveland candidates had not carried a single election precinct. The utterance, as will be seen from the foregoing correction, was a hasty one. We had not counted on the force and violence of the Cleveland movement in Dudley township, Haskell county, state of Kansas.

According to the official returns there are six qualified voters in Dudley township, Haskell county, state of Kansas, and the Cleveland candidates swept everything before them, receiving three votes; whereas McKinley received only two, and Bryan ran far behind with one supporter.

This victory is, indeed, a notable one. In the midst of the confusion and disappointments of the campaign it toots out (as we say in Georgia) like a pot-lager. It is a victory too overwhelming to be ignored, and the gold democrats are justified in pointing to it with pride. If there should be enough supporters of the Cleveland platform left to tote a flag-pole in the next campaign, we have no doubt that a waving banner will be seen bearing the legend, "Remember Dudley township, Haskell county, state of Kansas."

And, indeed, it is a notable victory. Little did we dream when declaring that the Cleveland platform and candidates had failed to carry a precinct in the republic that we should be confronted and confounded with the official announcement that Clevelandism had scored an overwhelming victory in Dudley township, Haskell county, state of Kansas. And yet such is life. Man is vain, puffed up with the pride of opinion, and constantly falling into snare set for the unwary.

If The New York Sun has been led into error by our hasty remarks, we beg it to make the proper correction. The splendid victory for Clevelandism in Dudley township, Haskell county, state of Kansas, is too important to be overlooked.

Atlanta's Phenomenal Record.
 Notwithstanding the adverse conditions which have interfered with business activity in this section, the progress which Atlanta has made during the past year has been distinctly marked.

The evidence of this progress is furnished by the volume of business transacted through the local postoffice department for the twelve months ending June 30, 1896.

The report of the auditor of the postoffice department of the United States shows the exact amount of business transacted during the last fiscal year. On the basis furnished by these official returns it can easily be shown that, while other cities have suffered from the general paralysis of trade, Atlanta has not only maintained her normal rate of progress, but has even outstripped her own record in the phenomenal stride which she has made.

Before commenting upon the auditor's report it is well to observe that no test of municipal growth or business activity could possibly be fairer than the one furnished by the transactions of our local postoffice department. There is nothing visionary or extravagant about the showing. It is a precise mathematical statement of fact and bears a definite relation to the volume of business carried on in this city.

It is shown in the auditor's report that the total receipts according to the government from the Atlanta postoffice de-

partment for the year ending June 30, 1896, reached the enormous sum of \$263,277.03, or as much as the combined receipts of Savannah, Rome, Macon, Augusta and Charleston. The inference to be drawn from this showing is that while these various cities have suffered from the general depression which has prevailed throughout this section, Atlanta has continued to display a marvelous growth in the volume of her commercial operations.

To emphasize more clearly the splendid progress which Atlanta has made during the past year a comparison may be drawn between the volume of business transacted through the postoffice at this point and that transacted through the postoffice at Albany, N. Y., and with respect to population, Albany is a much larger city than Atlanta, but with respect to its commercial importance it falls vastly below the Gate City of the South. For example, the total receipts of the Albany postoffice for the year ending June 30, 1896, aggregate only \$227,385.06, or nearly \$40,000 less than the gross income of the Atlanta postoffice.

Aside from the gross receipts of the office, derived from the sale of stamps and other supplies, the transactions of the money order department show a decided gain during the past twelve months.

In accounting for the unique distinction which Atlanta has acquired by reason of her progress during the interval covered by the auditor's report, the influence of the exposition as a stimulating factor cannot, of course, be overlooked; but while the exposition has given a fresh impetus to the city's growth and progress, it is not to be forgotten that the exposition itself is a product of Atlanta's sleepless enterprise and activity.

Before leaving the subject of Atlanta's remarkable development, as disclosed by the auditor's report, some mention should be made of the economic manner in which the business of our local postoffice department has been transacted. Under the able administration of Postmaster Fox the expenditures of the office have been so far reduced as to give Atlanta the credit of surpassing every other large city in the country. The expenses of the Atlanta postoffice for the last fiscal year were only 31 per cent of the gross income, while those of New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati and other cities were very greatly in excess. Such a record is not only gratifying to our local pride, but it makes Atlanta the admiration and envy of her sisters.

Bryan's Vote in the South.
 Some of the newspapers of the east have been loudly claiming since the recent presidential contest that the nomination of Mr. Bryan was a great blow to the democratic party in the south. It is claimed that in comparison with the vote of 1892 the democratic loss in the recent election was signally heavy.

Of course it is not intended by these organs to reflect upon the personal character of Mr. Bryan but rather upon the platform adopted by the Chicago convention. So far as the qualifications of Mr. Bryan as a great leader are concerned, every fair-minded critic must recognize his commanding genius, but even with respect to the platform on which he stood, the wisdom of the convention has been overwhelmingly approved by southern democrats.

Instead of losing votes in this section, it is shown by the returns that 350,000 more votes were cast for the democratic ticket in the last election than in 1892. The following table gives the exact figures:

	Cleveland.	Bryan.
Alabama.....	183,124	121,214
Arkansas.....	87,834	110,109
Florida.....	129,361	94,232
Georgia.....	174,481	217,829
Kentucky.....	87,228	121,214
Mississippi.....	40,288	62,253
Missouri.....	263,388	263,114
North Carolina.....	129,361	174,481
South Carolina.....	54,622	57,983
Tennessee.....	138,274	188,175
Texas.....	220,148	320,923
Virginia.....	162,971	155,988
Total.....	1,628,997	1,977,251

From the foregoing table it will be observed that the democratic party in the south has lost none of its numerical strength by reason of the free coinage plank of the Chicago platform, but, on the contrary, its growth has considerably increased.

Electricity From Coal.
 Science is daily making fresh disclosures. In the current issue of Harper's Magazine Dr. William W. Jacques claims to have found a direct method by which electrical energy can be extracted from coal.

This is a problem which has long agitated the brightest scientific minds of the country, and if Dr. Jacques is able to substantiate his claim he will rank among the greatest discoverers of the age.

Dr. Jacques does not claim for his achievement the merit of immediate availability. It is his belief, however, that within a short time he can prove to the satisfaction of the public the entire feasibility of his plan.

Without commenting upon the claim of Dr. Jacques, it is sufficient to observe that if he succeeds with his demonstration it will not only be a marked personal achievement, but a signal victory for science.

New Rector of the Catholic University.
 There seems to be a general feeling of satisfaction throughout the country over the appointment of Dr. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., to succeed Bishop Keane as rector of the Catholic university at Washington.

The retirement of Bishop Keane was a serious blow to the institution, and it was feared that a worthy successor to the able prelate could not be found. In the opinion of those, however, who enjoy a close acquaintance with the new rector and who are qualified to judge of his fitness for the office, Dr. Conaty is undoubtedly the man upon whose shoulders the mantle of Bishop Keane should fall.

Dr. Conaty has had the advantage of special training in the line of educational work, and is perfectly familiar with the duties which his new office imposes upon him. Dr. Conaty is in the prime of life and is a man whose physical vigor is in keeping with his robust mental strength. Although he has given much of his life to the cause of temperance, he is far from being a man of one idea as far as the subject to which he has given such a liberal measure of his thought. Dr. Conaty will carry to the government of the university at Washington a broad and vigorous policy, and under his wise administration it is safe to predict that the institution will enjoy continued prosperity.

The New York World calls for "revenue and rest"—the same kind of "rest" the people have had for four years.

The New York World says: "We have a positively plethoric supply of money." There is no need, then, to wish Editor Pulitzer a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

It seems that the gold editors can't keep their minds off the silver question. But they ought to take a rest.

Editor Pulitzer ought to scatter his "positively plethoric supply of money" around a little.

A French paper says that all Europe would be at Spain's back in case of a war with the United States. Where would Europe move to after the war was over?

The legislature can carry out some desirable and popular reforms if it has a mind to.

Mr. Hanna is having his front fence in Thomaston whitewashed. This is right. Now, that the election is over, everybody should have his front fence whitewashed.

Will Editor Godkin give us a rest on the silver question?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Dr. Conan Doyle, who came to this country several months ago for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures, failed to reap anything like a flattering harvest of success from his enterprise and returned home in a disheartened spirit. It is understood that Dr. Doyle, a hearing of Ian MacLaren's proposed visit to this country, urged him to abandon the trip. Without acting upon this advice, however, the genial Scotch author decided to carry out his original plans. Instead of meeting with failure, his lecture tour has been a pleasant success. The contradictory attitude of the American public toward these two celebrated writers leads The Chicago Chronicle to observe:

"The books of the two writers sell equally well, and the difference in their reception is to be attributed to the classes of their respective readers. Those who enjoy Conan Doyle's faithful and sensational stories are not of the least-going kind, while the readers of Doyle's fiction are of the most refined and cultured. The latter are fond of Rev. John Watson's realistic character studies. Therefore lies all the difference."

Notwithstanding the severe judgment pronounced by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a few days later upon the Woman's Bible, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the author of that unique production, seems to be in a very placid humor. She blandly declares that while she is not a member of the Woman's Suffrage Association some time ago the demand for the book became at once so great that a second edition was published at the same time. A similar harvest of receipts from the action of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and looks to the public for a vindication of her work.

An underground railway in Paris, about 11,664 feet long, is to be constructed within the next few days. The new line will follow the left bank of the Seine and will be for the greater part a double-track masonry tunnel, with the floor just above the surface of the water in the river. About 7,000 feet near the present station will be a sunken track, open above. The total estimated cost is about \$4,600,000.

Needles were first made of bone or ivory, and specimens of these useful articles have been found in various parts of the world. Bronze, ivory and bone needles have been discovered in the tombs of Egypt, and on the monuments are representations of ladies engaged in sewing, and it is possible, also, in chatting at the same time. It is known that the Chinese, Hindus and Antiquity used needles from a great antiquity. Steel needles were known to the Romans, but have been discovered, the metal not being able to resist the corroding influence of the atmosphere. The making of fine needles was introduced into Spain by the Moors, and from that country was brought to England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The foreigners who made the needles, however, refused to teach their trade to the natives, and not until 1650 did the manufacture obtain a footing in English soil. The needle-making machines of the present have been brought to such a state of perfection that the work of managing a machine largely of country boys and girls, and the machines turn out thousands of needles per hour.

As To a Juvenile Reformatory.
 Atlanta, Ga., November 25.—Editor Constitution: I have been thinking of writing you for several days, but I have had so much to do I have not been able to do so until now, and this, I am hurriedly. Can't you do something, or rather, revise the spirit we had a few years ago, of building a reformatory, to have some place for juvenile criminals other than the chain gang to go, with a view of reforming their morals? These young criminals, both white and colored, are sent to the chain gang and are forced to associate with older and hardened criminals, and will soon be past re-claiming. I cannot but believe that there are enough people in Atlanta who would cheerfully subscribe to an institution of this kind. It is heartrending to see these little criminals, both white and colored, in prison garb and chains, working "with grown-up men, who have become so hardened that they take pride in trying to lead these young criminals in the same line they have been traveling themselves for so long a time. Some time ago quite a number of our fellow-citizens started this movement, and by some means it has laid dormant for a long time. Can't you start a movement looking to the building of a reformatory for the children criminals of our country?

It will give me great pleasure to act with you, and I know a great number who will be glad to join us.

ROBERT J. LOWRY.

Another Opportunity.
 From The LaGrange Graphic:
 When the Georgia legislature finishes the "possum bill" it might devote a few hours profitably to the coon.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

We're Waitin'.

Send on the big prosperity—
 We're fond of jubilation!
 And from Lynchburg hills to the sea
 We're waitin'—O we're waitin'!

Don't let the wave get lost away—
 Be sure about the datin',
 And let it break, and break today!
 We're waitin'—O we're waitin'!

Start up the mills! Start up the mills!
 And stop the long debate!
 We want some quinine for the chills:
 We're waitin'—O we're waitin'!

Just let it come—a tidal wave!
 Like that they've long been standin',
 The combat deepens; on, ye brave!
 We're waitin'—O we're waitin'!

The Billville Banner.

Our family relations came yesterday to spend Christmas. We take groceries on subscription.

We learn from an Atlanta exchange that "the representative Billville has the floor." But we know all the time that he'd never be able to find the bed.

The legislative correspondents state that the members "are always in their seats." That's not what they were elected for. They ought to get up and holler!

We leave for conference tomorrow to report on the minister's salary. During the year he got one black beard, one pound party and 40 cents in change. Our duty is to ascertain how much of the latter should go to the heathen abroad.

Cause for Thankfulness.

Talkin' about Thanksgiving Day—
 Wrote up to all the editors,
 A fellow-kin he's thankful yet
 (Though he's hands 'n' head-over-heels in debt)

Et only that body of his is credit!

On better legs than his creditors!
 The poets are singing songs of prosperity.
 We suffer from this that some of the pay-
 our publication magazines that have had
 their verses ten years are remitting.

Mr. Howells, in a review of "Riley's 'Child-World,' that poet 'a master of technique.' Can it be possible James is 'drifting away from poetry'?

Buy up the Christmas books liberally, and next year the authors will get royalties enough to dine at a restaurant.

The Thanksgiving Post.

Though skies may be murky—
 No raindrops of peace,
 'Tis thankful for Turkey
 And classical Greece!

The cold flag is on the wave, but it is hardly the wave of prosperity.

A Fellow Feeling.

"You don't look literary," said the poet,
 "though you say you are." Those rags—
 "Hold!" cried the tramp, "I have been
 trying to make a living by selling your books!"

Then the poet put his arm around him,
 and they went in and ordered dinner.

Well, anyhow the south lives at home and gets up a big international exposition every other year.

A correspondent of The Inter Ocean says, "they nearly lynched him in Georgia." He must have reached the express office first in a dry community and confiscated all the jugs.

SENATOR CLAY.

Covington Star: Senator Clay has fine prospects now ahead of him for a long and useful career in the United States senate. At his age, and with his political acumen, he can reasonably expect to be returned to that body more than once upon a record of official duty, faithfully and honestly performed.

Sylvania Telephone: Personally, Mr. Clay is a cordial, free-hearted, magnetic man, who makes friends with the people wherever he moves among them. There are hundreds of men in Georgia who feel a personal pleasure in Steve Clay's name, so brilliantly won.

LaGrange Graphic: Steve Clay has before him a great opportunity and we have no doubt but what he will measure up to the full responsibility of the great position which has been given him.

Cartersville American: We expect to see him rise to the full requirements of his high office to which he has been exalted and all the highest expectations of his friends.

WITH GEORGIA EDITORS.

The LaGrange Graphic is still in fighting trim. It says:

"The Graphic stretches forth its hand to the loyal silver democracy of this country and offers them aid, with all the earnestness of its devotion to this cause, whatever it can bring of brain, of heart, of influence for the fight. Some shadow or some sunshine, come failure or success, come victory or defeat, we plant our standard here, and here to rest throughout the fray."

The Sylvania Telephone hopes the republican administration "will let the good times on gradually. We can't stand too much of it in a lump, but at the beginning. So we most humbly beseech the good fellows not to hoist the floodgates too suddenly."

Here's an original item from The Danielsville Monitor:

"If some of you thick rind and short constitution folks should happen to get mad because of what you just read, be sure you get mad enough to pay."

This is the proposition of The Covington Star:

"Now, if Butler and Watson will step out and make a crack at each other with their whinefaces, all will be forgiven. We, who claim that it is simply recognizing existing conditions as they exist and giving women who have to work the right to earn their living in some positions that are not put out to them.

One of the most earnest advocates of this measure is Hon. Pope Brown, of Pulaski. 'We must recognize the fact,' said he, 'that a great many women prefer to earn their living rather than to be dependent upon relatives for it and that others have to do so. The old idea was that woman ought not to be allowed to work even if she was anxious to do so, but it is different now, and as practical men we have to consider the facts as they exist. There are many positions to fill which women are thoroughly capable of filling, and they ought to be given the same chance as men for those positions. I am not in favor of bringing them into a personal contact with politics, as would be necessary if they were allowed to run for office filled by election either by the people or by the legislature, but I can see no good reason why they should not be allowed to fill other positions. I think we ought to give those who have to earn their living every opportunity to do so. If the men can't compete with them they will have to take a back seat.'

Mrs. W. B. Lowe, Mrs. Otley and other ladies active in the woman's club have been evincing a great deal of interest in

SOME FEATURES OF THE LEGISLATURE'S WORK.

"I simply want to get our state salaries down to the gold standard basis. That is all there is in the bill."

This was Senator Goldin's statement concerning a measure yesterday morning. It provides for a general cutting down of salaries of the governor, the judges, the statehouse officers and the members of the legislature, and naturally created a good deal of talk about the legislative halls.

"Yes," said Senator Goldin, "in the times, when the most rigid economy is necessary, I think we can well afford to make a slight reduction in the salaries paid officials. Well, I don't know; but I know that I shall vote for its passage, and I believe that a good many of the members of the general assembly will look at the matter as I do."

Senator Goldin represents the thirty-eighth senatorial district. He is a populist and proved in his campaign to be a man of strength and popularity. He is a prominent physician and his home is in Haralson county.

The Goldin bill fixes the salaries as follows: Governor, \$2,500; supreme court judges, \$2,500 each; superior court judges, \$1,800 each; attorney general, \$1,800; state treasurer, \$1,800; secretary of state, \$1,800; comptroller general, \$1,800; commissioner of agriculture, \$1,800; members of the legislature, \$3 a day each.

Beneath the surface a very pretty fight is going on for the office of judge of the southwestern circuit. There is as yet no vacancy in that circuit, but Judge Fish, who has just been nominated for the supreme bench, will undoubtedly within a few days decline the re-election which the legislature gave him unanimously, and another judge will be elected for the full term. The race is three-cornered. Two members of the Sumter bar are actively in the race and one member of the Dooley bar. The Sumter county men are William Hawkes and J. H. Lumpkin, while Z. A. Littlejohn is the Dooley man.

All of these gentlemen have active friends who are working in their behalf. A conservative estimate of the situation indicates the nomination by the democratic caucus of Colonel Littlejohn, who seems to have a decided lead. This, however, is not said in discouragement of either of the other gentlemen, but simply to show the situation as it appears from the outside. There were rumors last night that one of the other of the Sumter men should retire, and this may change the status of the contest. Colonel Littlejohn has the active assistance of Senator Thompson and Representative Whipple and Bedgood. Representative Dodson is active in the assistance of Colonel Hawkes, and Judge Joe Dunham, of Marion county, is perhaps the most active worker in behalf of Mr. Lumpkin. Colonel Dunham is a law partner of Mr. Lumpkin. All three of the gentlemen are lawyers of excellent attainments, and each is worthy of the office. An injustice has unintentionally been done to Colonel Hawkes in reference to his being a court stenographer, without explaining that he has been auditor of the court also, and has presided in a number of important cases.

It is not known when this fight will come on, because nothing can be done until Judge Fish sends notification of his declination of the new term. As soon as this is received, however, Mr. Charters, as chairman, will call the democratic caucus together to decide the question.

Senator Gray's bill aimed at the saloons created a great deal of talk in the legislature and throughout the city yesterday, and there was much discussion of the probability of its passage. The senator's idea seems to be to bring the issue directly as between the saloon system and the system of selling in original packages not less than a pint.

He claims that the saloons are largely responsible for the prevalence of drinking, and that they are wipped out. Some of those who oppose the measure call it a bill to "sell nothing less than a drunk instead of a drink."

There are clearly two sides to the question as it is argued, and there promises to be a lively fight in the senate temperance committee room. It is claimed that an impartial poll of the senate shows not over a dozen members of that body who will support the bill in its present shape. Twenty-three are necessary to carry it.

Another matter which is being considerably discussed beneath the surface is a proposition to open a number of offices, such as deputy clerkships and offices of that kind, to women. A good deal of work has been done by the advocates of this measure, who claim that it is simply recognizing

NEW COUNTY JAIL TO COST \$169,661

Contract was let yesterday to Hazen & Co., of Cincinnati.

MANY BIDS WERE RECEIVED

Contractors Agree To Complete Jail the Last Day of Next Year.

WORK ON THE BUILDING BEGINS AT ONCE

Bidding was lively yesterday at the Commissioners' meeting and the contest was exciting.

The new jail will cost Fulton county \$169,661.

The bid which was accepted at that figure was made by H. P. Hazen & Co., of Cincinnati, and is more than \$20,000 lower than any other bid that was tendered yesterday.

The contract was drawn up and signed between Mr. Hazen and the county commissioners and work on the new structure will begin at once. By the conditions of the bid the jail, complete in its every detail, will be delivered to the commissioners on the evening of December 31, 1897.

The contest for the building was exciting and interesting and the letting of the contract was anxiously awaited by those who had figured in the contest. Almost every jail builder in the United States was watching the commissioners' action yesterday, and a number of telegrams were received just after 12 o'clock, asking about the bids and the name of the winner.

In the commissioners' room everybody interested was excited and nervous. As the names of the bidders were called out, giving the amount of their bids the other contestants listened, carefully noting the bid of their rivals. For about fifteen minutes the bids were opened and called off, but when the last name was called there was a momentary lull and the bidders began to listen for the announcement of the successful bidder. "The bid of H. P. Hazen & Co., of Cincinnati, is the lowest of those which have been received," said Commissioner Spaulding, "and I move that he be accepted at once. This bid is made with out any intention and is in correct form. A check for \$5,000 is also attached to the bid and the figures are plain."

The motion of Commissioner Spaulding was immediately seconded and the board voted unanimously upon the acceptance of the bid. Hazen was then informed that the contract would be prepared by the building committee, Supervising Architect Wilkins and County Attorney Koser, and would be signed up and passed on by the commissioners at once.

Board Meets at Noon.

At 12 o'clock yesterday the board of county commissioners was called to order by Commissioner Thompson, who acted as temporary chairman in the absence of Chairman Collier, who is ill.

Clerk Anton L. Kontz stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of opening bids for the new jail building. He said he had received a large number of bids, which were sealed and had been handed to him by some of the bidders, while others had been received by mail.

The bids were then opened by Clerk Kontz and were read aloud by Commissioner Spaulding. The room of the commissioners was crowded with parties who were interested in the result of the bidding. The blank proposals that had been furnished to the bidders included four distinct proposals which were to be estimated by the contractors. The first proposal was for the construction of the entire building, and was numbered 1; the second proposal was for the work contained in paragraphs 2 to 31, inclusive, and was numbered 2; the third proposal was for the work contained in paragraph 32 to 34, inclusive, and was numbered 3; and the fourth proposal was for the work contained in paragraphs 35 to 38, inclusive, and was numbered 4.

How the Bids Ran.

Twenty-two bids were opened, each bid containing a certified check, which was to be security for the faithful performance of the contract in the event the bid was accepted. The bids were read as follows:

M. T. Lewman & Co., and the Pauley Jail Company, (1) \$207,400.
Champion Jail Company (4), \$79,567.
Gude & Walker, (2) \$109,790.
Atlanta Machine Works, (3) \$28,256.
Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Works, (2) \$22,000.
Van Dorn Iron Works Company, (3) \$29,400.
Charles A. Moses, (2) \$109,700, (2) \$104,000, (2) \$27,794, (4) \$67,820.
Venable Construction Company, (2) \$118,000, (4) \$23,000.
L. L. Leach & Son, (1) \$225,000, (2) \$113,000.
Nicholas Titner, (2) \$21,230.
F. Helffer, (1) \$207,025, (2) \$107,424.
Stewart Iron Works, (4) \$76,400.
Portsmouth Structural Steel Iron Company, (2) \$88,455.
George E. Murphy—no check with bid—(2) \$138,225, (2) \$29,525.
L. P. Hazen & Co., (1) \$169,661, (2) \$112,267, (2) \$42,625.
W. M. Crilly, (1) \$219,887, (2) \$119,887, (2) \$58,847, (4) \$76,987.
The Sneed & Co. Iron Works, (3) \$34,700, (4) \$102,400.
William Bessell & Co., (3) \$126,000.
New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, (2) \$14,060.
Debside Safe and Lock Company, (4) \$36,000.
Brown-Ketchum Iron Works, (3) \$31,500, (4) \$67,650.

Commissioners Are Pleased.

The bid which was accepted yesterday gives general satisfaction and the commissioners are well pleased with the figures. When the plans were authorized by the board Supervising Architect Wilkins was informed that the limit of cost would be \$175,000 and he was instructed not to allow the cost to exceed those figures.

The completed plans have been examined by the leading architects, bidders and contractors of the United States, and all who have given an opinion say the plans are

long my throat was filled with sores, large lumps formed on my neck, and a horrible ulcer broke out on my jaw, says Mr. O. H. Elbert, who resides at 1100 St. and Avenue N., Galveston, Texas. He was three times pronounced cured by prominent physicians, but the dreadful disease was returned; he was then told that

was the only cure. His hair had fallen out, and he was in a pitiful state. After taking one bottle of S. S. S. he began to improve and two dozen bottles cured him completely, so that for more than six years he has had no sign of the disease.

Book on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

well adapted and admirably suited to the needs of the county.

All who bid on the plans were above \$200,000, with the exception of Hazen & Co. and Charles A. Moses. The bid of Mr. Moses, which was the second lowest, was \$199,700.

Work Soon To Begin.

Mr. Hazen will begin work on the construction of the cells and other material at once, and the preliminary work on the jail foundations is to be started in a few days. "There are a good many details which I have not yet completed," said Mr. Hazen yesterday, "but I will have all arrangements made in a few days. I have not decided upon some of the material which I will use, and will return home and get everything in readiness."

The building will be completed and delivered to the commissioners the last day of next year.

NOT READY TO BUILD

President Spencer Contradicts the Report About a New Station.

HE IS AWAITING BETTER TIMES

Idea Is Still Preserved—Southern's Rental Would Pay Interest on a Magnificent New Building.

It was reported yesterday that President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern, had stated when here on Monday that he intended to build the new union passenger station at an early date.

No one, however, could be found who heard him say it. The Constitution's correspondent at Columbus was instructed to interview him on the subject. This was done and the correspondent wired that Mr. Spencer said:

"There are no new developments whatever in connection with the station at Atlanta. We have never abandoned the idea and we hope to carry it out substantially on the original lines as soon as times are propitious, assuming, of course, that the city of Atlanta will do what is necessary to make it a success."

The Southern has a large sum invested in ground over at the old East Tennessee passenger station and is paying interest and taxes on the property. At the same time it has to pay \$5,000 a year rental for using the union passenger station. This rental would pay interest on a new station costing three-quarters of a million and the company would have its own passenger terminals. The present structure is out of date and the only thing which it has to recommend it is its location. The time is coming when the city will make the roads change their present method of approaching the station if they keep it on the present site.

Every day or two there are annoyances to the operating departments of the different roads on account of trains being delayed in entering or leaving the station. There is so much traffic on both sides of the station that switch engines and freight trains are constantly getting in the way of passenger trains.

The Southern railway has thirty-two passenger trains in and out of Atlanta six days in the week. It carries forty-four freight trains and from thirty to fifty extra freight trains every day. Altogether it has more than 100 trains a day in and out of the city.

There are nearly 100,000 passengers a day on all roads in and out of the passenger station. The total number of all trains on all roads, regular and extra, must approach a million a day. Mr. Spencer has always said from the time that he came into the Southern railway that Atlanta ought to have a new union passenger station. His idea was for all the lines to enter it. The Southern was willing to build it and charge only a nominal rental to the other roads for the use of it. But President J. W. Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, lessee of the Western and Atlantic, would not consent to abandon the old station. President J. W. Thomas, of the Louisville and Nashville, which owns more than half of the stock of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, was also opposed to going in with the Southern. The result was that the Atlanta and West Point and the Georgia, the Seaboard, which had a contract with the Western and Atlantic, had to use whatever station they could find.

For two years this matter has been held up by Messrs. Thomas and Milton Smith. In the meantime Mr. Milton Smith has given Montgomery a new union passenger station.

The Southern has built new shops here and has made improvements in its yards, waiting for the opportunity to yield, but they have not changed their positions. The new station problem has not been discussed generally by the officials interested for more than 24 years. From present indications Atlanta will have two new stations eventually. When the Southern builds a new one the other roads will have to stop patching up the old. The result would be to throw all the Central and Atlanta and West Point passenger business to the Southern.

MR. RYAN IS MAD.

He Says That He Was Treated Badly and Wants Revenge.

A gentleman who is just back from New York says it is the talk there that Messrs. Thomas F. Ryan and Henry Crawford and General Samuel Thomas are very mad at the Seaboard and the New York Central and feel that the gold brick game has been played on them and they want revenge.

He shall lay for those fellows and when we get them we won't do a thing to them," Mr. Ryan is reported to have remarked.

It seems that the Wall street operators have been leading the New York Central and Seaboard men in a pool game. The Seaboard men have been beaten by Baltimoreans, New Yorkers look on Baltimoreans as farmers and always consider them an easy mark. In this Seaboard deal the Marylanders were not agriculturists.

Wall street men have been offering the Ryan syndicate all manner of straw railroads in the past year. It is said that Mr. Henry Crawford takes the failure of the deal more to heart than any of the other members of the syndicate. But it is said that the contract was drawn, signed and delivered in eight minutes by the watch. The weak point in the contract is said to be that it was not specific in the requirements put on the pooling committee. This is the gossip about it. Both sides have published versions of the contract, but the agreement itself has not yet been made public.

There is great interest among railway men and financiers to see what Mr. Ryan will do to Mr. Hoffman and his associates. Perhaps Mr. Ryan will get revenge by selling to Mr. Hoffman the Port Royal and Augusta road.

Mr. Bush Declined.

Mr. Fred Bush has declined the offer of the general passenger agency of the Georgia and Alabama road. This is the second general passenger agency he has declined, preferring to hold on to the position of traveling passenger agent for the Louisville and Nashville.

Johnson's Injuries Were Fatal.

Selma, Ala., November 24.—(Special.)—James Johnson, who was killed in a gin on the Hatcher plantation Saturday, died yesterday.

OF INTEREST TO PASSENGERS.

Some Things Which They May and May Not Do.

In Pennsylvania a passenger on a street railroad when requested by the conductor to go from the platform to the inside of the car, where there were vacant seats, refused to do so, though he knew that a rule of the company forbade passengers to stand on the platform when there was room in the car. As a reason for refusing he said he was not going far enough to justify him in going inside, but how far he was going he refused to say. The car was then stopped and he was told that he must go inside or get off, and, refusing to do either, he was put off by the conductor, who used successful force to loosen his hold of the railing and to prevent him from reboarding the car. The superintendent holds that he had no right of action against the company, the rule being a reasonable one.

In Texas the supreme court holds that the fact that the conductor of a freight train on defendant's road accepted fare from a person riding thereon does not ren-

NO TICKET PUT OUT

Populists Decide Not To Run Candidates for Supreme Bench.

TWO SESSIONS WERE HELD

Executive Committee Met Yesterday and Decided Party Matters.

WARM RESOLUTIONS WERE PASSED

Populists Say That the Democrats Have Partisan Candidates and They Will Not Oppose Them.

The populists have formally decided not to put out a ticket for the supreme bench. A meeting of the state executive committee was held yesterday and resolutions were passed stating that it was the decision of that party to make no fight for the supreme judgeships, and condemning the democratic party for methods by which its candidates were selected.

Other business of important nature relative to future campaigns of their party was transacted and a committee was appointed to consider the message recently sent out by Watson, and to prepare resolutions as to what the populists of this state intend to do.

The first session of the committee was held during the morning in the Hotel Jackson. Colonel W. L. Peek, J. Carey Thornton, John Cunningham and W. L. Sibley, with other well-known populists, leaders of the state were present. In the afternoon the session was held in committee room 21 of the state capitol, where they remained in session until late yesterday afternoon.

It was the opinion of all members of the executive committee that no ticket should be put in the field by the populist party. It had been suggested that one candidate be put out and the populist forces of the state concentrate their efforts to secure his election. This was discussed, but the committee did not deem it wise to put out one candidate unless a full ticket was named. After a lengthy discussion upon the situation, following were the resolutions introduced by Mr. W. L. Sibley:

"Whereas the people of this state did not consent to the increase in the number of the supreme court judges until a plan was offered that they believed would eliminate partisan methods and caucus combinations, thus making the office one to be filled by the people rather than partisan ringsters and trading politicians; and, whereas there are no candidates before the people who submitted their candidacy to the voice of the entire people, but only those who subjected these high offices to the dictate of a partisan convention; and, whereas we believe that this violates the wishes of a majority of the people of this state, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we call no convention of the people's party to nominate candidates for the supreme court of this state."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the committee.

For Future Campaigns.

After the supreme court question was disposed of, the members of the committee discussed affairs of the party generally. The populists of this state naturally stick to Watson in the controversy which has sprung up between him and Butler. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions as to what course the party in this state would pursue.

"The populist party is not dead," said Colonel Peek. "We are in a much healthier condition than usual, and our organization in this state will stand firm."

When catarrh becomes chronic it is liable to develop into consumption. Avoid this result by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes one feel that he has found a new lease on life.

STAR AND CRESCENT BRAND OF COFFEE

For Economy, Health, Price and Quality it stands at the head. USE NO OTHER. Ask your grocer for it. SWANSON & CO., Importers and Roasters of the finest coffee on earth. W. A. KIMBELL, Agent. 623 EQUITABLE.

ELLIAN NORDICA

The Great American Prima Donna, Writes:

"The more I use my Kimball Piano the better I like it."

IF YOU BUY A KIMBALL

You will indorse the above. Why not call at our warehouses and select one of the later elegant styles?

Phillips & Crew Co

37 Peachtree St.

IN THE MINDS OF THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE

There's not the shadow of a doubt as to the SUPERIORITY OF OUR SHOES.

At other places they look.

At our place they buy.

JOHN MOORE,

30 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

NO TICKET PUT OUT

Populists Decide Not To Run Candidates for Supreme Bench.

TWO SESSIONS WERE HELD

Executive Committee Met Yesterday and Decided Party Matters.

WARM RESOLUTIONS WERE PASSED

Populists Say That the Democrats Have Partisan Candidates and They Will Not Oppose Them.

The populists have formally decided not to put out a ticket for the supreme bench. A meeting of the state executive committee was held yesterday and resolutions were passed stating that it was the decision of that party to make no fight for the supreme judgeships, and condemning the democratic party for methods by which its candidates were selected.

Other business of important nature relative to future campaigns of their party was transacted and a committee was appointed to consider the message recently sent out by Watson, and to prepare resolutions as to what the populists of this state intend to do.

The first session of the committee was held during the morning in the Hotel Jackson. Colonel W. L. Peek, J. Carey Thornton, John Cunningham and W. L. Sibley, with other well-known populists, leaders of the state were present. In the afternoon the session was held in committee room 21 of the state capitol, where they remained in session until late yesterday afternoon.

It was the opinion of all members of the executive committee that no ticket should be put in the field by the populist party. It had been suggested that one candidate be put out and the populist forces of the state concentrate their efforts to secure his election. This was discussed, but the committee did not deem it wise to put out one candidate unless a full ticket was named. After a lengthy discussion upon the situation, following were the resolutions introduced by Mr. W. L. Sibley:

"Whereas the people of this state did not consent to the increase in the number of the supreme court judges until a plan was offered that they believed would eliminate partisan methods and caucus combinations, thus making the office one to be filled by the people rather than partisan ringsters and trading politicians; and, whereas there are no candidates before the people who submitted their candidacy to the voice of the entire people, but only those who subjected these high offices to the dictate of a partisan convention; and, whereas we believe that this violates the wishes of a majority of the people of this state, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we call no convention of the people's party to nominate candidates for the supreme court of this state."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the committee.

For Future Campaigns.

After the supreme court question was disposed of, the members of the committee discussed affairs of the party generally. The populists of this state naturally stick to Watson in the controversy which has sprung up between him and Butler. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions as to what course the party in this state would pursue.

"The populist party is not dead," said Colonel Peek. "We are in a much healthier condition than usual, and our organization in this state will stand firm."

When catarrh becomes chronic it is liable to develop into consumption. Avoid this result by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes one feel that he has found a new lease on life.

STAR AND CRESCENT BRAND OF COFFEE

For Economy, Health, Price and Quality it stands at the head. USE NO OTHER. Ask your grocer for it. SWANSON & CO., Importers and Roasters of the finest coffee on earth. W. A. KIMBELL, Agent. 623 EQUITABLE.

ELLIAN NORDICA

The Great American Prima Donna, Writes:

"The more I use my Kimball Piano the better I like it."

IF YOU BUY A KIMBALL

You will indorse the above. Why not call at our warehouses and select one of the later elegant styles?

Phillips & Crew Co

37 Peachtree St.

IN THE MINDS OF THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE

There's not the shadow of a doubt as to the SUPERIORITY OF OUR SHOES.

At other places they look.

At our place they buy.

JOHN MOORE,

30 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

NO TICKET PUT OUT

Populists Decide Not To Run Candidates for Supreme Bench.

TWO SESSIONS WERE HELD

Executive Committee Met Yesterday and Decided Party Matters.

WARM RESOLUTIONS WERE PASSED

Populists Say That the Democrats Have Partisan Candidates and They Will Not Oppose Them.

The populists have formally decided not to put out a ticket for the supreme bench. A meeting of the state executive committee was held yesterday and resolutions were passed stating that it was the decision of that party to make no fight for the supreme judgeships, and condemning the democratic party for methods by which its candidates were selected.

Other business of important nature relative to future campaigns of their party was transacted and a committee was appointed to consider the message recently sent out by Watson, and to prepare resolutions as to what the populists of this state intend to do.

The first session of the committee was held during the morning in the Hotel Jackson. Colonel W. L. Peek, J. Carey Thornton, John Cunningham and W. L. Sibley, with other well-known populists, leaders of the state were present. In the afternoon the session was held in committee room 21 of the state capitol, where they remained in session until late yesterday afternoon.

It was the opinion of all members of the executive committee that no ticket should be put in the field by the populist party. It had been suggested that one candidate be put out and the populist forces of the state concentrate their efforts to secure his election. This was discussed, but the committee did not deem it wise to put out one candidate unless a full ticket was named. After a lengthy discussion upon the situation, following were the resolutions introduced by Mr. W. L. Sibley:

"Whereas the people of this state did not consent to the increase in the number of the supreme court judges until a plan was offered that they believed would eliminate partisan methods and caucus combinations, thus making the office one to be filled by the people rather than partisan ringsters and trading politicians; and, whereas there are no candidates before the people who submitted their candidacy to the voice of the entire people, but only those who subjected these high offices to the dictate of a partisan convention; and, whereas we believe that this violates the wishes of a majority of the people of this state, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we call no convention of the people's party to nominate candidates for the supreme court of this state."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the committee.

For Future Campaigns.

After the supreme court question was disposed of, the members of the committee discussed affairs of the party generally. The populists of this state naturally stick to Watson in the controversy which has sprung up between him and Butler. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions as to what course the party in this state would pursue.

"The populist party is not dead," said Colonel Peek. "We are in a much healthier condition than usual, and our organization in this state will stand firm."

When catarrh becomes chronic it is liable to develop into consumption. Avoid this result by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes one feel that he has found a new lease on life.

STAR AND CRESCENT BRAND OF COFFEE

For Economy, Health, Price and Quality it stands at the head. USE NO OTHER. Ask your grocer for it. SWANSON & CO., Importers and Roasters of the finest coffee on earth. W. A. KIMBELL, Agent. 623 EQUITABLE.

ELLIAN NORDICA

The Great American Prima Donna, Writes:

"The more I use my Kimball Piano the better I like it."

IF YOU BUY A KIMBALL

You will indorse the above. Why not call at our warehouses and select one of the later elegant styles?

Phillips & Crew Co

37 Peachtree St.

IN THE MINDS OF THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE

There's not the shadow of a doubt as to the SUPERIORITY OF OUR SHOES.

At other places they look.

At our place they buy.

JOHN MOORE,

30 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEWSBOYS BIG HOLIDAY SHOW.

Constitution Will Give Them a Rare Treat Thursday.

Yesterday morning the boys who sell the Constitution and deliver the information regarding the treat in store for them on Thanksgiving Day afternoon, when they will visit Sipe, Dolman & Blake's dog and pony show at Edgewood avenue, Yonge street. Mr. Erwin, manager of the Constitution's city circulation, had hardly called the boys to order before they knew there was something in the wind to give them a good time on Thursday, and when they had listened to his invitation to take out to the trick dog and educated pony show their shouts of appreciation drowned the sounds from the noisy presses in the adjoining room.

Every boy in the "push" feels that on Thursday afternoon he will receive the treat of his life. The show is one that caters particularly to the amusement of ladies and children, and furnishes much food for thought in the education of dumb brutes. In character and refinement Sipe, Dolman & Blake have the king of tented exhibitions, and it is extremely courteous in them to set aside Thanksgiving Day afternoon for the Constitution's newsboys and other children who are unable to attend the performance at any other time during the week.

Dogs and ponies are always pleasing to children, and this is particularly true with the little animals in Sipe, Dolman & Blake's show. The ponies they have are much more beautiful in color and form and are seen in greater numbers than any ever seen before, and the education has been carried to such a high degree by Trainer Blake that their intelligence borders on the human, and they do everything but talk. And as for the dogs, they are in great numbers and sizes from big St. Bernards and grayhounds down to fox terriers and tiny French poodles that are as white as snow.

Thanksgiving Day will be a great day for the children at the dog and pony show. Every newsboy and carrier in town has signified his intention of accepting the Constitution's generous invitation, and that there will be a crowd in line to parade the show grounds there is no doubt. The line will be formed and started from the Constitution office promptly at 1 o'clock. The parade will be headed by Arthur D. Lindsey, representative of the dog and pony show, and Peter Erwin, manager of the Constitution's city circulation, followed by Professor Blake, driving a six-in-hand of the smallest ponies in the show, and Sipe, Dolman & Blake's brass band. Then will follow the 700 newsboys and carriers. The parade will be the largest in which the newsboys have ever participated, and if they don't stop all traffic on the march to the show grounds, it will be because there are no teams on the streets.

Child Scalded to Death.

Columbia, S. C., November 24.—(Special.)—The three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dicker died last night from scalding. The little fellow was playing with a coffee pot of boiling water on his head.

Child Sc

GARDY IS MEASURED

Bertillon System Used for the First Time Here Yesterday.

CHIEF SLAUGHTER OPERATOR

The Famous Hotel Crook Undergoes a Careful Examination.

WILL BE EASILY IDENTIFIED IN THE FUTURE

The System Reduced to Working Order at Police Headquarters. How It Works.

The Bertillon system of identification was used for the first time by the local detective department to measure the famous hotel crook yesterday.

Chief of Detectives Slaughter "measured" him in the most approved style. It was the first time the new system has been used since its adoption by the local police department. Gardy was measured from head to foot, not the slightest detail being missed, and, after the measurements were taken, he was charged up against him for future reference.

Immediately after the measurement the reports were at once mailed to the headquarters of the system in Chicago. By today Gardy's description will be flashed from Maine to California. If he ever gets out of the Georgia penitentiary and attempts to masquerade in any other city, the officials will have no trouble in identifying him by turning to the report Chief Slaughter formulated here yesterday afternoon.

The Bertillon system is wonderfully perfect in its accuracy. It is absolutely impossible for a criminal to escape identification after he has been measured, unless he can do the "Jekyll and Hyde" act to perfection. It works on the principle that no two men are alike—a rule which has been infallible since man was created.

The process of examination is exceedingly interesting. In all, about forty measurements are taken. No matter if his head is shaved, or even both legs after examination, so perfect is the system that he can easily be identified.

The Victim Measured. It was about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon that Chief Slaughter had Gardy brought from his cell, and in the presence of Detectives Conn and Cason conducted the examination. Every measurement was carefully noted in books and on cards to complete the performance the crook will be photographed today.

When the chief had prepared all his measurements, the crook was taken to a dissecting room just before a surgical operation. Gardy made not the slightest objection to what was going on and seemed to rather enjoy the performance. In the measurements the metric system is used solely.

Chief Slaughter first attacked the crook's head with a tiny little instrument. Pressing one steel leg on his forehead and the other on the rear of the head, he announced to the clerk Gardy's head was eighteen centimeters and four tenths of an inch.

The instrument was then applied to the side of the head, and the width of Gardy's pate was recorded 14.1. His cheek bones were tried and the result was 12.5. The length of his ear was 7.5. The length of his nose was 5.5. The width of his nose was 4.5. The length of his ear was 7.5. The length of his nose was 5.5. The width of his nose was 4.5.

The "periphrase zone" is the little light circle around the pupil. In this instance, it was an orange color.

Side Nearest His Heart. The Bertillon system divides the body in the center by what is known as the "metric line." All trunk and limb measurements are taken on the left side of this imaginary line, because the body is never perfectly symmetrical.

The "periphrase zone" is the little light circle around the pupil. In this instance, it was an orange color.

Gardy's build, weight, complexion, hair, beard, occupation, nativity, apparent age, as well as his crime and the circumstances of his arrest, were all carefully noted. Under the head of "Peculiarities," a scar was found on his left arm after he had been required to strip. This scar was measured as to its length, width and distance from his wrist. Neither did his white teeth escape the examiners' notice. Chief Slaughter looked for any noticeable marks or moles on his body, but none were discovered.

It will be recognized that, after the foregoing examination—only the important features having been noted—it would be well nigh impossible for Gardy to escape identification in any place where his examination is recorded. Even in France he could be detected by every examination the French system of measurements also recorded.

How He Could Be Identified. If Gardy should be released in Atlanta and go to some other city where the Bertillon is in vogue, and attempt to victimize a hotel there as he did here, after his arrest it would be no trouble for the officials to find out who he is.

In the first place, they would measure him just as was done here yesterday. The

figures would be sent to headquarters, and the superintendent would at once compare them to descriptions he has in his office. He would easily recognize the same man who was examined in Atlanta. Correspondence would be opened between the Georgia officials and the local, and the crook's history could be easily learned. Hereafter every state criminal will be examined, both black and white. The records will be kept on file in the detective's office, and also sent to headquarters. It is one of the greatest strides the local department has taken toward advancement in years.

COLORED SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Work of the International Sunday School Convention for Them.

Rev. Silas A. Floyd, A. M., international field worker for the International Sunday School convention, is in the city this week in the interest of his work. He preached Sunday morning at Atlanta university, and Sunday night at Wheat Street Baptist church, where union services will be held.



DETECTIVES MEASURE GARDY.

The Bertillon System Used by the Atlanta Detective Department the First Time.

Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the same church, he will organize an interdenominational Sunday school convention, as an auxiliary to the state organization of the same name, which was perfected last June. All preachers and Sunday school workers of all denominations are invited to attend this meeting.

Rev. Floyd has furnished The Constitution the following statement of this new movement among the colored people:

"The international convention was organized more than twenty years ago. It is under the auspices of this convention that the committee of seventy acts, which gets up the International Sunday School Lessons studied in all the colored Sunday schools of the world every Sunday. Last December the committee decided to turn its attention to the negro Sunday schools of the south, and appointed the Rev. J. B. Maxwell, of Savannah, a scholarly Christian man, as field superintendent for work among the negroes, and gave him as his territory those states bounded by the Potomac and the Rio Grande, and the Ohio and the Gulf of Mexico. The work grew on Rev. Maxwell's hands, and at the meeting in Boston last June he asked for an assistant. The request was granted, and I was appointed as field worker among the negroes.

"We have two definite objects in view. One is to increase the attendance of the negroes at the Sunday schools, and the other is to improve the character of the teaching. It is a lamentable fact that not more than two-fifths of the negro children are in attendance upon the Sunday schools of the south. They are growing up like weeds, and are easily won to the teachings of the Sunday school teachers, and others who may be interested, to this fact, and we want to create a new generation as will, if possible, put all the good people to work to help change this condition of things and labor to make the balance in favor of those who attend the Sunday schools and not in favor of those who do not."

NORDICA SINGS TONIGHT.

GREATEST MUSICAL EVENT SINCE PATTI WAS HERE.

The Programme To Be Rendered at the Grand Tonight by the Great Artistes.

The sale of seats has been phenomenal for the opening concert of the metropolitan series by the great Nordica-Linde company tonight and will be an event in the musical

history of Atlanta. No such audience has ever been in Mr. DeLoe's magnificent temple since the memorable engagement of Patti. Every seat has been taken, and there are but few seats left in the body of the house.

The company appeared Monday night in Galveston, Tex., and will arrive here this morning. They will be compelled to leave at 11 o'clock tonight after the concert, as the southern tour will be given in Baltimore Friday night, where the great singers will have another large audience. It is therefore imperative that all those holding tickets should be seated promptly by 8:15 o'clock in order that the company make the train. There have been one or two changes in the programme for the Atlanta engagement and it will be as follows:

"Honor and Arms," Handel—Mr. John C. Dempsey.
"Don Carlos," Verdi—Mr. John C. Dempsey.
"Mignon," Thomas—Mrs. Lillan Nordica.

He sang the aria "Il Masnadere" of Verdi, and well fulfilled the poet's bold assertion. He sang a graceful, light English ballad, "Resolution," by Wood, and a solo encore.

Mr. John C. Dempsey, the baritone, has a voice of great sweetness, range and power, and a distinctly dramatic bent. Amid such a pyrotechnic display of brilliant soprano and other fine voices, the homely work-a-day vocal hack, here,

history of Atlanta. No such audience has ever been in Mr. DeLoe's magnificent temple since the memorable engagement of Patti. Every seat has been taken, and there are but few seats left in the body of the house.

The company appeared Monday night in Galveston, Tex., and will arrive here this morning. They will be compelled to leave at 11 o'clock tonight after the concert, as the southern tour will be given in Baltimore Friday night, where the great singers will have another large audience. It is therefore imperative that all those holding tickets should be seated promptly by 8:15 o'clock in order that the company make the train. There have been one or two changes in the programme for the Atlanta engagement and it will be as follows:

"Honor and Arms," Handel—Mr. John C. Dempsey.
"Don Carlos," Verdi—Mr. John C. Dempsey.
"Mignon," Thomas—Mrs. Lillan Nordica.

He sang the aria "Il Masnadere" of Verdi, and well fulfilled the poet's bold assertion. He sang a graceful, light English ballad, "Resolution," by Wood, and a solo encore.

Mr. John C. Dempsey, the baritone, has a voice of great sweetness, range and power, and a distinctly dramatic bent. Amid such a pyrotechnic display of brilliant soprano and other fine voices, the homely work-a-day vocal hack, here,

history of Atlanta. No such audience has ever been in Mr. DeLoe's magnificent temple since the memorable engagement of Patti. Every seat has been taken, and there are but few seats left in the body of the house.

The company appeared Monday night in Galveston, Tex., and will arrive here this morning. They will be compelled to leave at 11 o'clock tonight after the concert, as the southern tour will be given in Baltimore Friday night, where the great singers will have another large audience. It is therefore imperative that all those holding tickets should be seated promptly by 8:15 o'clock in order that the company make the train. There have been one or two changes in the programme for the Atlanta engagement and it will be as follows:

"Honor and Arms," Handel—Mr. John C. Dempsey.
"Don Carlos," Verdi—Mr. John C. Dempsey.
"Mignon," Thomas—Mrs. Lillan Nordica.

He sang the aria "Il Masnadere" of Verdi, and well fulfilled the poet's bold assertion. He sang a graceful, light English ballad, "Resolution," by Wood, and a solo encore.

Mr. John C. Dempsey, the baritone, has a voice of great sweetness, range and power, and a distinctly dramatic bent. Amid such a pyrotechnic display of brilliant soprano and other fine voices, the homely work-a-day vocal hack, here,

history of Atlanta. No such audience has ever been in Mr. DeLoe's magnificent temple since the memorable engagement of Patti. Every seat has been taken, and there are but few seats left in the body of the house.

The company appeared Monday night in Galveston, Tex., and will arrive here this morning. They will be compelled to leave at 11 o'clock tonight after the concert, as the southern tour will be given in Baltimore Friday night, where the great singers will have another large audience. It is therefore imperative that all those holding tickets should be seated promptly by 8:15 o'clock in order that the company make the train. There have been one or two changes in the programme for the Atlanta engagement and it will be as follows:

"Honor and Arms," Handel—Mr. John C. Dempsey.
"Don Carlos," Verdi—Mr. John C. Dempsey.
"Mignon," Thomas—Mrs. Lillan Nordica.

He sang the aria "Il Masnadere" of Verdi, and well fulfilled the poet's bold assertion. He sang a graceful, light English ballad, "Resolution," by Wood, and a solo encore.

Mr. John C. Dempsey, the baritone, has a voice of great sweetness, range and power, and a distinctly dramatic bent. Amid such a pyrotechnic display of brilliant soprano and other fine voices, the homely work-a-day vocal hack, here,

history of Atlanta. No such audience has ever been in Mr. DeLoe's magnificent temple since the memorable engagement of Patti. Every seat has been taken, and there are but few seats left in the body of the house.

The company appeared Monday night in Galveston, Tex., and will arrive here this morning. They will be compelled to leave at 11 o'clock tonight after the concert, as the southern tour will be given in Baltimore Friday night, where the great singers will have another large audience. It is therefore imperative that all those holding tickets should be seated promptly by 8:15 o'clock in order that the company make the train. There have been one or two changes in the programme for the Atlanta engagement and it will be as follows:

"Honor and Arms," Handel—Mr. John C. Dempsey.
"Don Carlos," Verdi—Mr. John C. Dempsey.
"Mignon," Thomas—Mrs. Lillan Nordica.

He sang the aria "Il Masnadere" of Verdi, and well fulfilled the poet's bold assertion. He sang a graceful, light English ballad, "Resolution," by Wood, and a solo encore.

Mr. John C. Dempsey, the baritone, has a voice of great sweetness, range and power, and a distinctly dramatic bent. Amid such a pyrotechnic display of brilliant soprano and other fine voices, the homely work-a-day vocal hack, here,

history of Atlanta. No such audience has ever been in Mr. DeLoe's magnificent temple since the memorable engagement of Patti. Every seat has been taken, and there are but few seats left in the body of the house.

The company appeared Monday night in Galveston, Tex., and will arrive here this morning. They will be compelled to leave at 11 o'clock tonight after the concert, as the southern tour will be given in Baltimore Friday night, where the great singers will have another large audience. It is therefore imperative that all those holding tickets should be seated promptly by 8:15 o'clock in order that the company make the train. There have been one or two changes in the programme for the Atlanta engagement and it will be as follows:

"Honor and Arms," Handel—Mr. John C. Dempsey.
"Don Carlos," Verdi—Mr. John C. Dempsey.
"Mignon," Thomas—Mrs. Lillan Nordica.

He sang the aria "Il Masnadere" of Verdi, and well fulfilled the poet's bold assertion. He sang a graceful, light English ballad, "Resolution," by Wood, and a solo encore.

Mr. John C. Dempsey, the baritone, has a voice of great sweetness, range and power, and a distinctly dramatic bent. Amid such a pyrotechnic display of brilliant soprano and other fine voices, the homely work-a-day vocal hack, here,

CLAIMS THE LAND

Title To Some Valuable City Property In Dispute.

CASES COME UP THIS WEEK

Creditors of Walter A. Taylor Levy on the Contested Land and Add to the Litigation.

Suits to recover property, involving real estate estimated to be worth \$20,000, will be reached in the superior court before the expiration of the present week.

The contested title is to property that is situated on Mangum and Rhodes streets and is in the possession of a number of parties who have been made defendants in the suits now pending.

The cases which are to be tried before Judge Lumpkin are as follows: Julia T. McKinlock against Henry Simmons, N. F. Emory, J. E. Jackson, J. H. Ellsworth, James McGee, Conrad Weiner, R. A. Weiner, Jr., M. Latimer, and others.

The other child being Walter A. Taylor, brought suit for her one-half interest in the property. After this, it is said, a deed was given her by Walter A. Taylor to the one-half interest in the property. She then dismissed her suit for the one-half interest and brought suit for the entire interest.

The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties. The statute of limitations was held to be inoperative, and the case was set for trial on the merits.

The history of the litigation is an interesting story, and dates back several years ago. On December 13, 1861, Dr. Demorett deeded the property to C. W. Hunnicutt, as trustee for Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

The case was set for trial on the merits. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations, but the superior court decided in favor of Mrs. Susan C. Taylor, Mrs. McKinlock, and the other parties.

MANY WOMEN MENACED.

They Find a Strong Defense Against Danger That Moves Near.

COURT CASES

They Find a Strong Defense Against Danger That Moves Near.

"Consumption! Waiting away! Losing flesh! Tired out! Exhausted! These are all different ways of describing one great form of weakness from which thousands of women are suffering. They are nervous, thin-faced women who lack brightness, vitality, and seem to be continually weak, exhausted and worn out. They are usually pale, dyspeptic, and never have a fresh, healthy color. Many of them realize that they are in danger of contracting quick consumption and would gladly learn how to gain increased vigor, health and strength. It is the benefit of such women that the following words have been specially printed:

Mrs. M. Neeson, 273 Eleventh street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "By the use of Duffy's pure malt whiskey I have gained increased health and strength, and today am feeling better than I have felt for many years. It is an excellent preparation and I can strongly recommend it."

Thousands of opinions similar to the above have been constantly received from ladies whose health has been restored and whose lives have been saved by this great stimulant. "Their words prove beyond question that Duffy's pure malt whiskey does not only equalize the blood, but it creates a healthy appetite, tones up the digestive organs and purifies the system. It is a health-giving tonic, and when everything else fails, all grocers and druggists keep Duffy's but care should be taken to get the genuine.

Locomotives and Flat Cars FOR SALE OR RENT.

Twenty first-class standard gauge freight and passenger locomotives, 21 to 25 tons, cylinders 13 1/2, 15 and 16 inches diameter, 24 and 26 inch stroke. For sale or rent. 40,000 pounds capacity flat cars. Address: McDonough & Co., Savannah, Ga. aug 25-2m eod

HELP WANTED—Male. GOOD CHANCE for boy 15 to 18 years old. Apply to 111 E. 12th street, N. E. A FIRST-CLASS man or woman to travel and collect for book publishing house; best references required; salary and expenses. R. H. Woodward Company, Baltimore, Md. nov 21-2m

MALE AND FEMALE reporters wanted; experience unnecessary; permanent; liberal pay; include stamp. Advertiser's Bureau, 111 E. 12th street, N. E. nov 21-2m

WANTED—An active man in every locality to represent us as fortune hunter. Will guarantee \$15 weekly and all expenses. Investigate at once. Box 538, Boston, Mass. oct 13-2m

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male. WANTED—(position) as stenographer; references furnished as to character and ability. Address J. C. this office. nov 21-2m

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female. WANTED—Sewing to do at home or by day. Apply 104 West Cain street. city. nov 21-2m

WANTED—Agents. AGENTS WANTED to sell the "Perfect" Hair Curling Iron. Address: Standard Supply House, 104 West Cain street, city. nov 21-2m

WANTED—Real Estate. \$200 TO \$2000 CASH to pay for vacant or improved property not too far out. Address Cash, care Constitution. nov 21-2m

FOR SALE—Bicycles. 1927 KRAMER BICYCLES! Call and examine; many improvements; swap your wheel for a "K" model. Edwin Hardin, is N. Pryor, Kimball house. nov 21-2m

GAROLINE. PURE GASOLINE and kerosene oil from Standard Oil Company in Nevada. Quantity delivered free in body part of the city on short notice; drop a postal or telephone 1658. H. D. Harris, 35 North Boulevard. nov 21-2m

FURNITURE. HANDSOME quartered oak sideboard for sale cheap. 9 Powers street, near West Peachtree street. nov 21-2m

GREAT BARGAINS—Walnut Suits, Tables, Chairs, Springs, Mattresses, Crockery, and other household goods at 50c to 75c. 124 North Broad street, upstairs. nov 21-2m

BUSINESS CHANCES. WANTED—Stable patent medicine or drug distillery. Will exchange for improved or unimproved lots in best suburban part of Atlanta. No new remedy or product. Need answer. Address "F," care Constitution. nov 21-2m

ON ACCOUNT of increasing practice, I have moved my pharmacy for sale. Call on a bargain. This is one of the most elegantly fitted up and best located drug stores in Atlanta. Will be sold at a low price. Water apparatus; everything in first-class condition. Will invoice between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Terms easy. Address Dr. Charles A. Moran, Atlanta, Ga. nov 21-2m

WANTED—Four good, energetic men to sell the "K" model. Address Mr. George Hardee, 117 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. nov 21-2m

PERSONAL. BUSBY, the old hat man, repairs hats of all kinds for both sexes. 315 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. nov 21-2m

FOR RENT—Rooms. FOR RENT—Pleasant room in refined private family near Aragon; furnished or unfurnished. Inquire Bratton's drug store, Peachtree. nov 21-2m

NICE LARGE rooms for rent cheap, furnished or unfurnished, or boarders wanted. Apply 200 Houston street. nov 21-2m

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. FOR SALE—Pen Holder. Extremely simple and durable. Cheap to manufacture. By using this device ink cannot possibly get on fingers. For particulars, address W. T. Soudley, care John Wedderburn & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C. nov 21-2m

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous. FOR RENT—The stable lately occupied by Venable Bros. corner Alabama st. and Madison ave. W. A. Hemphill. nov 21-2m

SPE, DOLMAN & BLAKE'S SHOWS DAILY.

AMERICA'S GREATEST

Dog AND Pony Show

Edgewood Ave. and Yonge St.

40 Ponies 40+74 Dogs 74

A Stupendous Assemblage of Aristocratic Dog and Pony Actors.

POSITIVELY UNEQUALLED IN INTELLIGENCE AND BEAUTY OF FORM BY ANY TRAINED ANIMALS ON EARTH.

GREATEST OF ALL DOG AND PONY SHOWS

The Largest and Most Costly Band of Trained Ponies in the World, and the Largest and Best Kennel of Canine Marvels in the World.

By special arrangement with SIPE, DOLMAN & BLAKE THE CONSTITUTION will entertain its newsboys and carriers at a special performance of the Dogs and Ponies

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 26th

Prof. Eugene Wack's Superb Operatic Brass Band.

WATCH FOR THE NEWSBOYS' PARADE AT 1 O'CLOCK, THURSDAY, NOV. 26th

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION: Adults, 20c; Children, 10c. Two Shows Daily—Afternoons, at 2:30; Nights, at 8:15.

FINANCIAL.

WE BUY MERCHANTS' BANK deposits; we pay interest on time deposits. J. H. & J. L. James. nov 21-2m

THOMAS W. JACKSON, private banker. Loans on real estate, purchase money notes, bonds and stocks—a very good paper. Room 2, 709 Peachtree street. nov 21-2m

BUILDING MATERIAL. BONE DRY FLOORING, ceiling. Atlanta Lumber Co. nov 20-21

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS. Atlanta Lumber Co. nov 20-21

FOR RENT—Stores. FOR RENT—Store; for \$50 per month. I will rent the large store Nos. 49 and 51 W. Alabama street, 80x150 feet, with basement same size, and splendid show room for connecting offices. Address: J. H. Maddox, Jr. nov 21-2m

LOST. LOST—White setter bitch puppy, seven months old; lemon markings on head extending over one eye; ears long and whitish. Reward for return to 96 Park avenue. nov 21-2m

MONEY TO LOAN. 5 TO 8 per cent loans made on real estate, bonds and stocks. Purchase money and other good notes. Loans on real estate (especially delinquent stock) wanted. W. A. Foster, No. 2 N. Broad. nov 21-2m

WEYMAN & CONNOR negotiate loans on property at 4 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call on person. No. 55 Equitable building. nov 21-2m

BARKER & HOLLMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta. nov 21-2m

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, with cash commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Savings Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street. nov 21-2m

T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on choice improved Georgia farm at exceedingly low rate of interest. If security is sufficient rate will be satisfactory. nov 21-2m

MONEY TO LOAN—\$5 to \$500 on diamonds, or any good collateral; reasonable rates. A. O. Harris & Co., Room 24, Inman building. nov 21-2m

\$20,000 TO LEND at 6, 7 and 8 per cent; money here—no delay. T. F. Scott, 841 E. Peachtree street. nov 21-2m

SAMUEL B

